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<u>L8</u> (6754677 or 6742002 or 6675127 or 6757800).pn.	8	<u>L8</u>	
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L10: Entry 20 of 83

File: USPT

Jun 10, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6578006 B1

TITLE: Project work management method and system

Abstract Text (1):

A work management method and system which manage a project executed by individuals or groups belonging to an organization. In response to a phase transition request from a task management unit, a workflow management unit performs transition and activation of a business phase included in a process definition, sets a work in work management table, and issues a task addition request. In response to an event addition request or a deletion request, an event management unit adds or deletes events to or from an event queue, monitors an occurrence of the event and, when the event occurs, sends a task status transition request to the task management unit. In response to the task addition request, the task management unit sets a task name and a task status name in the work management table, generates the event associated with the task name, issues the event addition request. In response to the task status transition request described above, the task management unit sets the task status name, such as "execute" or "complete", in a task status column according to the type of the event. When the event type is "execute", the task management unit generates the event and issues the event addition request; when the event type is "complete", the unit issues a request to delete the generated event. When the task status values of all tasks, including the task that has completed, of the business phase are "complete", the task management unit issues the phase transition request.

Detailed Description Text (111):

The present invention allows the business phase status and the task progress status to be managed integrally, thus making it possible for individuals or groups belonging to an organization to manage projects.

Current US Original Classification (1):

705/9

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):

705/7

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):

705/8

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US006408263B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Summers

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,408,263 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: **Jun. 18, 2002**

(54) **MANAGEMENT TRAINING SIMULATION METHOD AND SYSTEM**

(76) Inventor: **Gary J. Summers, 8 Pine Dr., Port Washington, NY (US) 11050**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/364,280**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 30, 1999**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/094,900, filed on Jul. 31, 1998, and provisional application No. 60/141,738, filed on Jun. 30, 1999.

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G05B 17/00; G06F 17/60**

(52) U.S. Cl. **703/6; 703/2; 705/10; 434/107**

(58) Field of Search **703/6, 2; 705/7; 705/10; 434/107**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A management training simulation system and method are disclosed. A method in accordance with one aspect of the invention is implemented on a computer and represents changes in design opportunities for objects in a simulated environment. The design opportunities can represent, for example, new or changed features in a product made by a particular firm. The objects are defined through an attribute-characteristic representation. A multipeaked value function is used to process designs throughout the simulation instead of a distance-value function as in conventional simulations. At some time during the simulation, the domain of one or more attributes, the number of attributes, or both are changed to thereby alter the set of valid designs for the objects in the simulation. Such changes can simulate technological advances including incremental and radical innovations, government regulation, shortages in raw materials, union strikes, and the like. Participants in the simulation acquire limited information concerning the marketplace to guide their going-forward decisions, preferably at a cost. In a further aspect of the invention, the participants actions are monitored and the performance of each participant is gauged against predetermined criteria. A network preferably interconnects plural simulation participants to a central computer which runs the simulation.

19 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets

